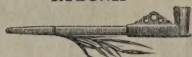


150.5— Eskimo

GUACANAGARI	PONTIAC	BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA	CAPTAIN PIPE	KEOKUK
GUATIMOTZIN	LOGAN	SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN	CORNPLANTER	BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS	JOSEPH BRANT	MANGUS
SAMOSSET	RED JACKET	COLORADAS
MASSASOIT	LITTLE TURTLE	LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP	TECUMSEH	SITTING BULL
UNCAS	OSCEOLA	CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG	SEQUOYA	GERONIMO
	SHABONEE	



TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE
ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN
THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN
GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND
EDWARD EVERETT AYER

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James C. Peeling

A BRIEF GRAMMAR

—AND—

VOCABULARY

—OF THE—

ESKIMO LANGUAGE

—OF—

NORTH-WESTERN ALASKA.

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A BRIEF GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY
OF THE
ESKIMO LANGUAGE
OF
NORTH-WESTERN ALASKA,
BY
AUGUSTUS SCHULTZE.

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PREFACE.

IN the year 1885 the Moravian Church began its first Mission work among the Eskimos of Northwestern Alaska. In order to carry on this work effectually, it is necessary to study the language of the natives, but in the absence of grammars, dictionaries and every other kind of printed help this task is an exceedingly difficult one. Hence the writer of this grammar and vocabulary has endeavored to make the first attempt at supplying this want to the Missionaries.

It is evident that the attempt, for the present, must be confined to very narrow limits because of the meagre information that could be obtained. We hope, however, that even this small beginning may prove to be of real help to the Missionaries, and that, in the course of a year or two, much more can be done in this line, when by a practical and daily study of the native tongue the Missionaries themselves will be enabled to furnish a grammar and dictionary of the language of Northwestern Alaska.

A BRIEF GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

FOR

NORTHWESTERN ALASKA.

THE ESKIMO LANGUAGE.

AFTER carefully comparing Missionary Erdmann's Dictionary of the Labrador language and S. Kleinschmidt's Greenlandish Grammar with a brief Vocabulary of Alaskan words and forms, furnished by the Rev. W. H. Weinland, I am fully convinced that the language spoken by the natives of Northwestern Alaska is a branch of the same stock as that of Labrador and Greenland. While, however, the language of Labrador and Greenland is nearly alike, that of the Eskimos of Alaska differs from the Eastern branches in proportion to the geographical distance between these several tribes. At first sight, not more than five of the 350 words given in the Vocabulary appeared to be identical in form and meaning with those of the Labrador Dictionary, viz.: *auk*, blood; *annak*, dung; *nuna*, land; *una*, this; and *mane*, here. Making due allowance, however, for inaccuracies of spelling and dialectic changes, at least one-fourth of the words were identified; (e. g. *gammick* = *kammik*, boot; *kiyak* = *kajak*, boat; *kīna* = *kina*, who? *poyuk* = *pujok*, steam; *dankick* = *takkek*, moon, etc.; and after going over the list of words again and again, and comparing them with the words found in the Dictionary, it appeared that the greater number of the remaining three-fourths bear traces of having the same root as the Labrador words.

The Alaskan Eskimos have adopted, with slight changes, a number of Russian words, particularly for objects that were unknown to them before they came into contact with foreigners; e. g. *kuskak*, cat; *tschai*, tea; *kamminiack*, stove; *luschka*, spoon;

stoluck, table; *glibuck*, bread. While in the native words of Greenland and Labrador the letters *d*, *f*, *g*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, are altogether wanting, the Alaskan language seems to omit none; but a more correct spelling will probably show greater agreement also in this respect.

A comparison of the grammatical forms (so far as they can be inferred from the Alaskan Vocabulary), with the Eastern branches of the Eskimo language, warrants the belief that there is substantial unity in the elements of the Grammar. With the very limited information, however, which has been furnished up to date, it is not advisable to go into details. Confining ourselves, therefore, to the main points, we venture upon the following exposition of grammatical rules, as applying to the Alaskan language as well as to that of Labrador and Greenland.

Remark.—The correct spelling of the Alaskan words is very uncertain. Hence frequently the Labrador word is given in parenthesis. As regards pronunciation, the Continental method has been adopted; *e. g.* *kina* (pronounce *kee-nah*), *una* = (*oo-nah*); except that in the Alaskan word the letter *y* has been retained, the sound being that of the German *j* as used in the spelling of Labrador words.

I. THE GRAMMAR.

1. *Formation of Words.*

The majority of words, as they occur in connected speech, are compounded of the root of the word and various syllables indicating the inflection or modification of that root. This inflection is always *appended* to the word and *is never prefixed*. The verbs, particularly, are subject to the greatest variety of modifications and grammatical relations, all of which are expressed by additions to the stem, thus making some words very long.

There are *three numbers*, the singular, the dual and the plural; but there are scarcely any traces of grammatical gender.

2. *Nouns.*

All nouns in the singular number end either *in a vowel*, or in the consonants *k* or *t*; the dual form ends in *k*; the plural in *t*. Words which end, in the singular, in *t*, insert a vowel before the dual and plural endings, generally *i*. Words in *k*, drop this

letter, but frequently change the preceding vowel, so as to take *e* for *a*, *i* for *e*, and *u* for *o*; or they insert an additional *i* before the final *t*; *e. g.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
land	nuna	nunak (two lands)	nunat (lands)
woman	ágenak [arnak]	agenak	agenet
bucket	katak	katek	katet
mouth	kannek	kannik	kannit
man (Eskimo)	uinnock [innuk]	uinnuck	uinnuit
boot	gammik	gammik	gammit
needle	minkut [merkut]	minkutik	minkutit
ear	tscheuti [siut]	tscheutik [siutik]	tscheutit [siutit]

Local and causal relations, corresponding somewhat to the cases in Latin, are (at least in Labrador and Greenland) expressed by certain affixes. These are used in answer to the following questions :

where?	me	as	nuname	on land
whence?	mit		nunamit	from the land
whither?	mut		nunamut	to the land
how?	mik		nunamik	by land

The Vocabulary has: *nunamun*, on land; *chlami*, in the open air.

3. *Adjectives.*

There are but few independent forms of the adjectives, such as *anguk*, large; *mikkuk*, small. Adjectives, generally, are forms of the verb and are therefore, properly speaking, participles; otherwise they are formed of the noun by adding suffixes; *e. g.*

<i>ágit</i> [akkit], money, payment,	<i>agituk</i> , (pronounce ag-é-took) dear, costly
<i>annóke</i> [annore], wind,	<i>annoklechtuk</i> , windy

In Alaska, it seems, a comparative and superlative of the adjective is formed by the endings *riuk* and *pa*; for example,

<i>aschéchtuk</i> [ajugitok], good,	<i>aschiriuk</i> , better
<i>mikkuk</i> [mikkivók], small,	<i>miktschoriuk</i> (?), smaller
	<i>mikpa</i> [mikkigiva], smallest
<i>aggiriuchtuk</i> , warm,	<i>aggiriuchpa</i> , very warm
<i>gummaítuk</i> , heavy,	<i>gummaípa kliniuk</i> , entirely too heavy.

4. Numerals.

The cardinal numbers are :

one	attaútssek	seven	aipa (two added to five)
two	aipa [mardluk]	eight	pingayun (three added to five)
three	pingayun [pingasut]	nine	stamminik
four	stámminik [sittamat]	ten	kullin [kultit]
five	tatdlémanik [tadlimak]	eleven	kullin attautsek
six	agevínlenik [arvanget]	twelve	kullin aipa
	twenty	uinnok [innuk] = man, i. e. all the fingers and toes counted.	
	thirty	uinnok kullin	
	forty	mardluk uinnuit (two men)	
	sixty	pingayun uinnuit.	

The ordinals are formed in Greenland by adding *at* to the cardinals, as: *pingayuat*, third, and *aipa* means the second, literally, his companion.

5. Pronouns.

a. *Personal Pronouns*.—The following forms are given in the Vocabulary and completed from the Labrador Dictionary :

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
chwi (?) [uvanga], I or me,	[uvaguk], we, two,
<i>Plural.</i>	
chwónguta [uvagut], we or us.	

SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
ilchpit [igvit or ivdlit], thou,	ilchpitik [illiptik], you, two,
<i>Plural.</i>	
ilchpitchi [illipse], you.	

THIRD PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
una, he (lit.: this one)	?
<i>Plural.</i>	
ichlait [illaita = some], they.	

In the Greenland and Labrador dialects, the personal as well as all other pronouns can be modified, like the nouns, so as to express other case relations, e. g. *uvamne*, near me; *uvamnút*, to me; *uvamnít*, from me, etc. The Vocabulary, likewise, has *ilchpitmi*, to or for you.

b. Possessive Pronouns.—In Greenland and Labrador the possessive pronouns are expressed by suffixes that are appended to the nouns, different suffixes being used for the singular, dual and plural. Some of these forms are

<i>With nouns in the Singular.</i>		<i>With nouns in the Plural.</i>	
Sing. 1st person	—ga	—ka	my
2d person	—t	—tit	thy
3d person	—a	—e	his, her
Plur. 1st person	—put	—vut	our
2d person	—se	—se	your
3d person	—at	—it	their

The Vocabulary has *tschenti*, ear; dual *tschentik*; my ears *tschentika*—proving the use of these forms in Alaska; but it also gives separate forms, viz.: *bigacka*, my; *bigatten*, yours, and *umbigat*, his; and a combined use of personal pronoun and the possessive in *attavut chwonguta*, our father. In Labrador *pigijak* (pronounce, pig-e-yak) or *pijak* means property and *piga* or *pikka*, my property.

c. Demonstrative Pronouns are :

una, this one; magut [mana, makkoa], these,
tauna [tamna], that one.

d. Interrogative Pronouns are :

küna [kina], who? whom? [pl. kikut]
tscha [sua], what?

In Labrador they say: *kina una*? who is this? *kinauwa*? who is he? *kinauvit*? who art thou? also: *kiname*, near whom? *kinamut*? to whom? *kinamit*? from whom? etc.

e. Indefinite Pronouns are :

Illait—illait, some—others.

6. Verbs.

The Verb, more than any other word form, admits of the greatest variety of inflections to express different shades of thought. In Labrador and Greenland the Present Tense of the Verb only is ordinarily used, but this tense has an Indicative, Conjunctive, Subjunctive, Optative or Imperative, Interrogative, Infinitive and Participle, all of which modes have their suffixes and inflections. The ground form of the verb is the third person singular Indicative, not the Infinitive, as in English.

This form, in the Eastern dialects ends in *vok*; or, after a consonant, in *pok*; in the Alaskan, (according to the Vocabulary) in *uk*; *e. g.* *aschituk* [*ajokpok*], he or it is bad; *tukkuk* [*tokkovok*], he is dead; *innachtuk* [*innarpok*], he lies down; *kanachtuk* [*sinnikpok*], he sleeps.

The endings of the other modes are, in Greenland, as follows: Interrogative *a*, Conjunctive *mat*, Subjunctive *pat*, Optative or Imperative *le*, Infinitive *lune* or *lugo*.

The endings of the Indicative in the Eastern dialects are as follows:

Singular.

1st person	—unga; <i>e. g.</i>	aggerp—unga, I come
2d person	—utit;	aggerp—utit, thou comest
3d person	—ok;	aggerp—ok, he (she, it) comes

Dual.

1st person	—uguk;	aggerp—uguk, we, two, come
2d person	—utik;	aggerp—utik, you, two, come
3d person	—uk;	aggerp—uk, they, two, come

Plural.

1st person	—ugut;	aggerp—ugut, we come
2d person	—use;	aggerp—use, you come
3d person	—ut;	aggerp—ut, they come.

In Alaska the personal pronouns seem to be expressed separately. Thus the Rev. Mr. Weinland conjugates the Indicative Present of the Verb *tschalyuk* [*sulivok*], he makes, as follows:

Singular.

1st person	chwi	tschaly—unga
2d person	ilchpit	tschaly—uten (?)
3d person	una	tschaly—uk

Plural.

1st person	chwonguta	tschaly—ugut
2d person	ilchpitchi	tschaly—uk (?)
3d person	ichlait	tschaly—ut.

In the Eastern dialects the personal pronouns governed by verbs are appended to the verb form as suffixes; *e. g.* of the verb *takkovok*, he sees.

takkov—anga,	he sees me;
takkov—atit,	he sees thee;
takkov—a,	he sees him, etc.

The main form of the Infinitive seems to end in *lugu* [*lugo*] as :

illalugu, to add ; kupklugu, to divide ; kauchdachlugu, to strike.

The Imperative forms in the Vocabulary mostly end in *i* ; for example, *akkumi*, sit down ; *anni*, go away ; *giddacki*, go quickly.

7. Adverbs.

The following Adverbs may be mentioned :

eh [ahila], yes ; kanga [aukak], no ; uvatoa [uvlome], to-day ; áquavuk [íkpeksak], yesterday ; unórko [akkago], to-morrow ; mane, here ; mavit [maunga], hither ; nanni [nane], where (relative) ; nauke? [nauk?], where? ; nutmen? [namut?] whither? ; kamma, inside ; kammiuck, thou, inside ; kamguk, you, two, inside ; kamgut, you (plur.) inside ; kannane, below ; kannavit [kannunga], towards, below ; iani (pronounce e-ah-ne) [onvae], there ; iantuk, over there (rest) ; iavit, over there (motion).

8. Conjunctions.

The following are given in the Vocabulary :

chlew, also, (chwi chlew, I also) ; taugham, but, however ; (unorko taugham, to-morrow however).

Eastern forms are :

lo, and ; (unalo, and this one) ; le, but ; (makule, but there) ; lunit, or ; (kavanilunit, or in the South), etc.

II. THE VOCABULARY.

<i>Alaskan.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Labrador.</i>
	A.	
ágga	already	agga, two ; agtaet, even.
aggfriuchtuk	warm	akkinarsivok, — he warms himself.
aggiriuchpa	very warm	
ágit	money	akke, pl. akkit, payment.
agituk	dear, costly	akkitovok, it is dear.
agíyok, pl. agíyot	star, stars	
ágenack, pl. ágenet	woman, women	arnak, pl. arnet.
aggflochtok	priest, missionary	ajochertorte, teacher.
agútok	ice cream	aput, snow.
ákochoa	sun	kau, dual kauk, pl. kaut, daylight.
ákchga	oh ! (it hurts !)	eak or ango.

aknérechtuk	to pain [lit. it pains]	anernarpok.
aknerenáiletik	thimble	
akkúmi	sit down	akkovipok, <i>he squats.</i>
althlugik	dress yourself	attige, <i>coat</i> ; attivok, <i>he is dressed.</i>
allaéchtuk	to be born	ernek, <i>son</i> ; innulerpok, <i>he (it) is born.</i>
allfngena	curious, strange	allaniovok, <i>he is strange.</i>
ámmelchtuk	plenty	amiakovok, <i>it remains over.</i>
ammávit	in this place	amna, <i>this.</i>
ámptchi	make haste! come!	
ammechgamnick	boot soles	amek, <i>skin</i> ; kammik, <i>boot.</i>
ángun	man, male	angut
ánguk	large	angivok, <i>he is large.</i>
annóke	wind	annore.
annóklechtuk	windy	annorekarpok.
annák	dung	annak.
anní	go away!	annivok, <i>he goes out.</i>
ánni	mother	anana.
áugiyak, pl. et	boat, raft	akko, <i>stern</i> ; akkosoak, <i>cabin.</i>
aschéchtuk	good	ajungitok.
aschítuk	bad	ajorpok, <i>he (it) is bad</i> ; ajorte, <i>bad man.</i>
aschivoáchtuk	getting better	ajungiluarpok, <i>it is getting better.</i>
aschiriuk	better	ajunginivok, <i>it is better.</i>
áquavuk	yesterday	ikpeksak.
aquávuk amadñi	day before yesterday	ikpeksāne.
áchet	berries	akbik, pl. akbit.
atchiyétñi	below	attane, <i>below</i> ; attingne, <i>below you.</i>
átguk	parka, coat	attige, du. ik, pl. it.
attáta	by and bye	
attáutschek	one	attausek.
átti	father	atata.
auváchelugu	to cut off, subtract	avikpa or aviksivok.
auk	blood	auk.

B.

bátdoa	door	pa, du. pak, pl. pat, <i>entrance, door.</i>
batdólogu	to close the door	
bátsnechtuk	biting cold	pattutsaumavok, <i>frozen.</i>
befdalik	bidarraah, three hatch canoe.	

belkássack	boat	
bigákka	my	píjak, (pronounce pe-yak), <i>property</i> ; pika, <i>my property</i> .
bigátten	yours	píkik or pikpit, <i>your property</i> .
bílli	exactly	
hóvet billi	put it right here!	
bínchtoa	I have	pígiva, <i>he has</i> .
bínrituk	I don't want it	píjariakangilak, <i>he does not want it</i> .
bistehyetuk	impossible	
biuiáchbogách	I want	píjomavok, <i>he wants</i> .
búkschuk	egg	píkkiokpok, <i>he has eggs</i> .
búlit	lead	(?) illulek, <i>a bullet</i> .

C.

chla	air, weather	silla.
chlámi	in the open air	sillame.
chláchlechtuk	it rains	sillalukpok.
chláchluk	rain	sillaluk.

D.

dallúyet	fish trap	tallut, <i>hiding place, ambush</i> .
dánchieu	see here!	taekuk!
dánchlugu	to see	taekkovok, <i>he sees</i> .
dányechstuk	dark	tak, <i>darkness</i> ; tangnipok, <i>it is dark</i> .
dányekschaftuk	did not see	taksilerpok, <i>it is getting dark</i> .
dankíehstuk	light	takkerpok, <i>it is moon-shine</i> .
dánkik	moon	takkek.
dánuhak, pl. at	boys, boys	(?) nukapiak.
díngelugu	to steal	tiglikpok, <i>he steals</i> ; tiglingnek, <i>stealing</i> .
dulúni	deep	
dúnguk	black	tungovok, <i>it is black or blue</i> .
dástachtuk	tight fitting	

E.

eh	yes	ah or ahale.
eek	eye	ije, du. ijik, pl. ijit.
eekschútmuk	eye medicine	ejaksak, <i>medicine</i> .
élrún	birch canoe	
eráluk	moon	
étkaituk	shallow	erka, <i>bottom of sea or river</i> .

O.

gallapfna	rifle	kukkuit, -ik, -it; kal- lerpok, <i>it thunders.</i>
galligak, pl. et.	paper, pl. books	aglait or aglarak, <i>writ- ings.</i>
gammúcht	dog	kingmek, du. kingmik.
gammúchtet	dogs	pl. kingmit.
gannáni	below	kannane, <i>down below.</i>
gannávit	(motion) towards below	kannunga.
garračtet	broom	sanniutit.
garráelugu	to sweep	sannerpok, <i>he sweeps.</i>
gathgéetschet	shot	kukkerpok, <i>he shoots.</i>
gáthtak	bucket	katak, -tek, -tet,
gebüşch	to buy, to sell	(?) tauksewok, <i>he</i> <i>trades.</i>
gebüşchat	buyer, seller	keavok, <i>he weeps;</i> keadlarpok, <i>he</i> <i>weeps much.</i>
gialúting	to cry	tuavipok, <i>he hastens.</i>
giddákki	go quickly!	kiaek, <i>heat.</i>
giyák	summer	kiaekarpok, <i>it is hot.</i>
giyéchstuk	hot	killuk, <i>a seam.</i>
gillúit	to sew	kivivok, <i>he is sinking.</i>
géetuk (gítuk)	to sink	utterpok, <i>he returns.</i>
gítuk	to return	Russian: kleb.
glfbuk	bread	Russ. kljutsch.
glútschek	key	ikkivok, <i>it is lit.</i>
gnóchak, pl. et	lamps, light	sikko, pl. kut.
gnu	ice	ignak, <i>fire spark.</i>
gnuk	fire	ikkoalavok, <i>it boils.</i>
gnéghelugu	to boil	ikkomaliorpok, <i>he kin- dles.</i>
gúghalunuk	wolf	okumaipok, <i>it is heavy.</i>
gummáchlugu	to kindle	koakpok, <i>it is frozen.</i>
gummaiduk	heavy	
gummaipa klfniuk	very heavy	
gúmmelanághenik	frozen fish	
gúmmelani	frozen	
gund	iron kettle	

I.

iàni	over there	ovane, <i>here.</i>
iántuk	over there (rest)	ovunga, <i>hither.</i>
iávit	over there (motion)	
íchtuk	to fall	immikpok, <i>it falls.</i>
igámvat	dog sled	kamutik.
igamvághelugu	to travel with dog sled	kemmukserpok, <i>he</i> <i>travels, etc.</i>
igenéak	daughter	pannik.

fkchiduk	too little	(?) mikkivok.
fkchluk	a lie	saeglonek.
fkchmit	chew of tobacco	
ikchmútak	tobacco box	
ilchpit	you, sing	igvit.
flchpitchi	you, plural	illipse.
flchpitik	you, dual	illiptik.
flchpitmi	to or for you	illipsingnut.
illálegu	to add	illajivok, <i>he adds.</i>
illait—illait	some—others	illaita, <i>some.</i>
illógatschung	friend, companion	illanangovok, <i>he is a friend.</i>
fllovach	friend	illa, <i>relative; illanak, friend.</i>
immáchpik	sea	imarbik, <i>ocean; im-mak, salt water.</i>
immánchtuk	full	immeksemavok, <i>it is full.</i>
immégchelugu	to fill	immevok, <i>he fills.</i>
immeirotuk	empty	immerpok or immeror-pok.
immághemútak	furs	
íngerit	mountain	imnak, pl. innerit, <i>cliff, rock.</i>
innáchtuk	to lie down	innarpok, <i>he lies down.</i>
innéuvak	doll	innungoak.
istóyet	white whale	
ítgat	foot	ittiggak.

K.

ka?	(indicates a question)	kia?
kablenánke	eye-brow	kablo
kabúchlugu	to stick	napok <i>or</i> nippipok, <i>it sticks.</i>
kafchbogach	I want to eat	kakpok, <i>he is hungry.</i>
kafchtoa	I am hungry	kalerpok, <i>he is getting hungry.</i>
kafchluni?	how is that?	
kaignrani	on	kallinga, <i>above him; kagver, it rises.</i>
kaflechtok	rough, stormy	(?) kajorpok, <i>it is stormy.</i>
kafnritoa	I am not hungry	
kainrituk	he is not hungry	kavangovok.
kainritútenka	are you not hungry?	
kamaechlun	the back	kemmerdluk.
kámguK	you (dual) in there	kamma, <i>in there.</i>
kámgut	you (plural) in there	
kámiuk	you (sing.) in there	kamunga, <i>into (motion).</i>

kammáni	in	kammane <i>in</i> (rest).
kammíniak	stove	(Russian).
kamptchaŭchelugu	to suck	
kawák	sleep	sinnik.
kawáchtuk	to sleep	sinnikpok.
kánga	no	(n)aukak; kangak?
		<i>when?</i>
kangaéyet	ptarmigans	
kannák	mouth	kannek.
kannéchtuk	snowing	kannerpok, <i>it is snowing.</i>
kanníkschak	snow	
kántak	dish	katak, <i>bucket (of tin or wood).</i>
		(?) ketitak or mikki-giak.
kaptgánik	foxtrap	
kastulúten	speak louder!	kattikak, pl. et, <i>flesh inside of the ribs.</i>
kátegat, pl. et	lung, lungs	kaugakpa, <i>he strikes.</i>
		kautak.
kauchdáchelugu	to strike, pound,	kajok.
kauchdúdak	hammer	kajokvok, <i>it is red.</i>
káviak	fox	kovivok, <i>he pours out.</i>
kavéchstuk	red	kovialakpok, <i>he splashes.</i>
kbuk	splash	kiblorpok, <i>he saws.</i>
kbúchlugu	to splash	kiblut.
		kenak.
kehlághelugu	to saw	(?) avakutak.
kehlat	saw	kajak
keénak	face	kia, <i>what; taigiva, he calls.</i>
kichtánivik	island	
kiyák	one hatch canoe	
ki lóschit?	what is your name?	
klíniuk	entirely	
kóchbeat	fleas	keujavok, <i>he feels cold.</i>
koschgínga	I am cool	
kónigan	smooth, calm	
kúggat	provision house	
kuyána	thank you	kujagiva, <i>he thanks him.</i>
kukuflíuk	cottonwood	kejuk, <i>wood.</i>
kullin	ten	kulek, <i>kulit.</i>
küna?	who?	kina?
kúpchlugu	to divide	kopluivok, <i>he splits or divides.</i>
		Russ. kupetz, kuptschek.
kúptschak	trader	Russ. koschka.
		koörtorpok, <i>he coughs.</i>
kúskak	cat	
kussák	cough	
kussóyet	melts.	
kúviak	salmon net	

L.

lâetuk	tame	(No Labrador words begin with L.)
laghit	geese	nerlek, pl. lit, <i>goose,</i> <i>geese.</i>
lak	water	sillalukpok.
lâlechtuk	it is raining	sillaluk.
lâlut	rain	(?) iglo; igloksoak, <i>a</i> <i>large house,</i>
laúfka	house	
lóbek	lead, bullet	
lumáchun	muslin, cloth	
lúschka	spoon	Russ. loschka.
lúschka-tschóriak	tea-spoon	Russ. tschainaja losch- ka.

M.

magút	(this) these	mana, pl. mago.
makkaévik	bath house	(?) immek, <i>water.</i>
makkayânik	small rabbit	(?) ukkalek, <i>hare;</i> <i>ukkaliaitsiak, rabbit.</i>
matchúvock	wet, damp	(?) kiktoriak.
makkóghiyet	mosquito	ma'likpok, <i>he follows.</i>
malfehlagu	accompany, follow	mardluk,
málruk	two	Russ. molotok.
malútak	hammer	mane.
máni	here	maunga.
mávit	to this place	maujak; maujavok, <i>he</i> <i>wades in the slush.</i>
marafoch	mud	mikkirngovok, <i>it is the</i> <i>baby.</i>
megfillenuk	babe	mikkivok, <i>he is small.</i>
mífkuk	small	mikkinersak, <i>smaller,</i>
miktshóriuk	smaller	mikkinarpa, <i>too small.</i>
míkpa	smallest, too small	Russ. mülo.
mífla	soap	merkut.
míngut	needle	Russ. mjeschok.
míschu	bag	
mógak	wood	
mook	milk	immuk.
muk	water	immek.
mukák	flour	
mukschúchtoa	I want a drink	immerukpok, <i>he is</i> <i>thrifty.</i>
múmtuk	thick	maptovok, <i>it is thick.</i>
murriúchtoa	I am tired	
múte	people	

N.

náják	hat	nessak.
nannë	where	nane.
napáchlegu	to place upright	nappavok, <i>it stands erect.</i>
napáretik	uprights of tents	napparutak, <i>mast.</i>
nápat	tree	nappartok, <i>fir tree.</i>
nathlórká	I do not know	nellovok, <i>he does not know.</i>
nathlóchput chwonguta	we do not know	nellonek, <i>ignorance.</i>
nauche?	where?	nauk?
nannaétuk	too short	naipok, <i>it is short;</i> nainek, <i>shortness.</i>
náuvát	lake	nerke, -kit.
néknik	fish	nerkiksak.
nektgámmnik	food, provisions	
nerústa, et	louse	
nesaúgheluck	girl	niviarsiak.
nútan	(this word expresses satisfaction.)	namakpok, <i>it is well done.</i>
nínglechtuk	cold	niglapok or niglapok, <i>it is cold.</i>
níng-e-chliúrituk	not cold	
nothlodoúyak	large rabbit	
nuyéretnik	comb	nujak, <i>hair</i> ; nujaerpa, <i>he pulls the hair.</i>
nulaécha	wife	nulle, -lik, -lit; or uilik.
númmi	barabarra, mud hut	
núna	earth, land	nuna, -nak, -net.
nunámun	on land	nuname.
núnet	village	
núschek	knife	Russ. noschik
nutfk	gun	nutikpok, <i>a spark (fire) comes out.</i>
nútmen	whither	namut.

P.

pákmane	up stairs	takpane or pikkane, <i>up or above.</i>
pagúmiuk	you upstairs	pakkoa, <i>those up there.</i>
paiyúchtamken	gift, present	pajugut.
pekchdúdak	ax	
pekchdáchelugu	to cut	
pellátschinak	twine	(Russian.)
poyúk	steam, smoke	pujok.
poyúchgak	powder	pujorpok, <i>it smokes or is dusty.</i>
pómmiuk	tail	pammiok.
pommiúlinok	bob-tail	pammiuligarsuk.

Q.

queachágak
queáchbak
queak

little brook
big river (Yukon)
stream, river

kogarsuk.
koksoak.
kok, -guk, -gut.

R.

ríghelugu

to wash

ergorpa *or* erro rpok, *he washes.*

S.

scháchelach
schúchelit
skúletik
skúnuk
spéetska
speetsgánnik
stolúk

sugar
pilot bread
frying pan
sailing vessel
match
matches
table

Russ. sachar.

Russ. spitschka.

Russ. stol.

T.

tákkuk
taquickenna
tarriakfeat
tárriamuk
taúgham
tauna
tda eëm
tdagóka
tdagókali
tdúnduk
tdundúvok
te-geé-tuk
toaf
tscha
tschai
tschainéek
tschainaémituk
tschaináetnik
tschakknik
tschalyuk

finished
take up the fish trap
salmon (king)
salt
but, however
that one
all gone
bear
that will do!
deer
elk
has arrived
enough, all right
what?
tea
tea pot
near (adj.)
close by (adv.)
very much, more
to make

(?) sarpiluk.
tarrijok.

tamna.

tukto, *reindeer,*
tuktuvak, *ox, cattle.*

tava.
sua?
Russ. tschai.
Russ. tschainik.
najumivok, *he is near.*
najortak, *near.*

sulivok, *he works,*
makes something.
saimavok, *he is con-*
tented or blessed.
attane.

tschammái

good day!

tschammáni
tschammávit
tschamúk

below
go below
what do you want?

sujomavit?

tschaunóchstuk

tschánrituk
tschelli
tschéuti
tschéutik
tscheutika
tschípchlegu
tschóyak
tschugaituk
tschúgauk,
tschúpuk
túkkuk
túma

blue

all right, all well
more, again.
ear
ears
my ears
added to
small
slow
swift
smoke pipe
dead
road, path

tungunek, *blue* (or *black.*)idluarpok, *it is well.*

siut, dual. tik; pl. tit.

siutika.

tuavipok, *he is swift.*
(Russian.)tokkovok, *he is dead.*tume, *footprints, tracks.*

U.

uinnak
úlluk
úmelut
umméchlugu
una
unálach
unálechtuk
unátet
unnork
unnórko
unnórko amadigu
unnórmuk

twenty
inflowing tide
nest
to turn
this
South
South wind
hand
morning
to-morrow
day after to-morrow
this morning

innuk.
ulle, du, ullik; pl. ullit.una.
ane.aggak, pl. aggait.
uvlak.
akago.uylome, *to-day;*
uylarme, *in the morn-*
*ing.*tinne, dul. tinnik.
kikkiek du. kikkitsek.úntuk
uschúktschukoutflowing tide
nail

W.

whokka
whotten
whátkapik

halloo!
this way!
all gone

huit!

Y.

yagólyek
yákschechtuk
yakschfnrituk
yáschik
yute

bird
far
not far
box
people

Russ. jaschtschitschek.
innuit.

THE FOLLOWING LABRADOR WORDS ARE ADDED, WITH THE HOPE THAT
THEY MAY PROVE HELPFUL TO THE MISSIONARIES.

aglakpok	he writes.
ajornek	badness, sin.
ajornelik	sinner.
baptijut, -tik, -tit	baptism.
baptitsivok	he baptizes.
Gude	God.
illissimanek	wisdom.
imgerpok	he sings.
imgerut, -tik, -tit,	hymn, song.
innosek	life.
issuma	thought, mind.
Jesusib	Jesus.
kennuenek	patience.
kennuepok	he is patient.
killak	heaven.
kommunione	holy communion.
mannigorpa	he comforts.
naeglikpok	he loves.
naeglingnek	love
nalegak, nalekab	lord.
nalegaauvik	kingdom, empire.
niakok	head.
nuvuja	cloud.
okak	tongue.
okarpok	he speaks.
okausek	word.
okpernek	faith.
okpertok	believer.
omat, -tik, -tit	heart.
pingortite	Creator.
piulije, -jik, -jit	Saviour.
piulijaunek	salvation.
saeglonek	a lie.
salakarnek	victory.
tette	confidence.
tuksiut	prayer.

Jesusib innonine, anianinelo, tokkonelo piuliklerutigiveit uvaptingnik,
Jesus has saved us by His life, sufferings and death.

THE LORD'S PRAYER,

as used by the Rev. Mr. Shishken at Nushagak.

Attávut chwónguta witálrea killágami; tankiehtschitákuk átgen ílchpit;
taifgagiu nunánigiútschin ílchpit; umjúgon ílchpit attúran tammfni
killágami, tshelli nunámtni; tschigígikut nik kamtnik kakmúni igenú-
genu; avachki aschilenúput chwónguta, chwongutáchlu ilámta ukatschá-
ta; gágat witakukut niuáltshicheluta, auichtukikut tungrágemuk ikklu-
nachetinuk; pakúmena ílchpit nunágan takchnilúten tankigelúten tamaitni
akfachpak. Amin.

AYER

Estimado

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